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A NEW SPECIES OF MAGNOLIA (MAGNOLIACEAE) FROM THAILAND

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SUMMARY

A new species of *Magnolia*, *M. sirindhorniae* Noot. & Chalermglin, from Thailand is described.

Key words: *Magnolia*, Thailand.

INTRODUCTION

The second author, who is engaged in a survey of Magnoliaceae all over Thailand, has found several interesting trees including the species described here, of which he sent complete material to the first author for confirmation.

Magnolia sirindhorniae Noot. & Chalermglin, *spec. nov.* — Fig. 1

Arbor sempervirens ramunculis puberulis glabrescentibus foliis minute puberulis glabrescentibus 14 ad 20 cm longis, 7 ad 10 cm latis petiolo 25 ad 40 mm longo cicatrice stipularum 14 ad 25 mm longo. Flores (viridi-)albi tepalis 12 ad 15, subsimilibus, exterioribus 3 ad 4, 4.5 ad 5 cm longis et 12 ad 15 mm latis, staminibus 6 ad 12 mm longis, gynoecio stipitato piloso 20 mm alto gynophoro 8 ad 10 mm longo includente. Carpella 25 ad 35 carpellum unum ovulis 2 ad 6. Fructus cylindricus carpellis libris 4 ad 6 cm longus et 2.5 ad 3.5 cm latus. — Typus: *P. Chalermglin 420621* (holo TISTR; iso L) Thailand, Lopburi Prov., 220 km N of Bangkok.

Evergreen tree, up to 25 m high and 70 cm diam., plant hairy at least in youngest parts. Twigs when young 2–5 mm thick, hairy at least when young, appressedly puberulous, glabrescent, brown. Vegetative buds finely short pubescent. Stipules pubescent to puberulous, adnate to petiole. *Leaves* evenly distributed, elliptic, 14–20 by 7–10 cm, base rounded to cuneate, margin not recurved, apex rounded, shortly hairy above when young, at least on midrib and base, hairy beneath at least when young (hand-lens!), minutely (scattered) hairy beneath, hairs brown or red, not glaucous beneath, midrib not prominent above; pairs of lateral nerves 10–12 meeting in an intramarginal vein 4 mm from margin; reticulation distinct, densely netted. Petiole 25–40 mm, hairy, not dilated at base, yellow to brown when dry; stipular scars 14–25 mm long. Brachyblast hairy, 14–22 mm long, slender, 1.5–2.5 mm thick; scars of bracts 2 or 3; pedicel

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Fig. 1. *Magnolia sirindhorniae* Noot. & Chalermglin. a. Habit; b. flower; c. ripening fruit (a–c: *P. Chalermglin 420621*).

present, 0.5–2 mm. *Flowers* appearing together with or after the leaves, (greenish) white, bisexual; tepals 12–15, subsimilar, outer ones spathulate, 3 or 4, 4.5–5 cm long, 12–15 mm broad, thick fleshy, inner ones 8–12, spathulate, thick, fleshy. *Stamens* 6–12 mm long, connective produced into a short or long triangular 1 mm long appendage; filaments 3.5–4.5 mm long; anthers dehiscing introrsely. Gynaecium ovoid to narrowly ovoid, longer than androecium, including the 8–10 mm long gynophore 20 mm high, stipitate, hairy; carpels 25–35, number of ovules per carpel 2–6; styles black-brown, 1.5–2.5 mm long. Fruiting brachyblasts slender, 2–2.5 cm long, 3–4 mm thick, puberulous. *Fruits* at least finally consisting of free carpels which dehisce along the dorsal suture, short cylindrical, 4–6 by 2.5–3.5 cm. Fruiting carpels glabrous, 1–1.4 cm long, without a beak. Scars of perianth and stamens along torus under fruit 3–6 mm long. Gynophore under fruit 12–15 mm long. *Seeds* 4–6 mm long.

Distribution — Thailand, Lopburi Prov., 220 km N of Bangkok.

Ecology — Primary rain forest in fresh water swamp. Altitude 60 m.

Note — This species is related to some Chinese species, among others, *Michelia microtricha*. The genera *Michelia* and *Elmerrillia* will soon be reduced to sections of *Magnolia* on both molecular and morphological evidence. Both sets of characters provide evidence that the species of *Michelia* and *Elmerrillia* belong in the vicinity of the species of the temperate subgenus *Yulania* of *Magnolia*. The pseudo-axillar flowers of *Michelia* and *Elmerrillia* also occur in *Yulania*.

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